

FARO BUNCO GOT HIS \$215,000

COLEMAN, BOSTON BANK THEIF, SAYS HE LOST MONEY HERE.

Declares That One Draper Worked Him for \$215,000 and Then Turned Him Over to Big Bill Kellier, Who Got \$150,000 More—Came Twice a Week.

Boston, March 26.—In the presence of his attorney, H. H. Winslow, and Capt. Patrick Hurley and Inspector Neilan of the Cambridge police George W. Coleman yesterday told the story of how the money which he took from the National City Bank of Cambridge went into the maw of the faro bunco gang.

He said he would not try to shield himself or anybody else and gave the Cambridge officials the names of the faro confidence men who he said had tried to make him the scapegoat, but who, in his opinion, deserved to be punished just as severely as he was likely to be.

Coleman says National Bank Examiner Hahn is mistaken when he estimates that the total loss to the defunct National City Bank will aggregate \$250,000. He says he stole \$150,000. All of this, he says, went to the faro men. He says there isn't a dollar of it left and that he doesn't expect to be able to recover a penny of it, although he would like to and wants to do all in his power to aid the prosecutors.

He says that while he was occupying a cell at the Charles street jail an attorney visited him on behalf of the faro men and tried to induce him to sign a statement that he had lost \$200,000 in stock speculation and \$50,000 on the Boston-Beverly election, had spent \$15,000 in riotous living and \$10,000 in "miscellaneous expenses."

These statements he branded as pure inventions and refused to attach his signature. He was told that he would have to serve a term at Atlanta anyway and that if he indorsed the statement certifying that the bulk of his loot had been swallowed up in the stock market and everything fixed so he wouldn't get any more than five years. But he still refused and the lawyer went away.

In his confession Coleman admitted that he squandered \$215,000, but explained that only \$150,000 of this was stolen from the bank. The other \$65,000, he said, was his own money.

It is young Coleman's purpose to plead guilty to the offense charged, that of making false entries in the books of the bank, but he proposes to give the United States authorities every opportunity to indict and prosecute his accomplices. He expects to be sentenced to at least five years in the Federal prison at Atlanta, Ga., but he hopes that United States District Attorney French will be able to reach the men whom Coleman charges with reaping the profits of his manipulation of the books of the National City Bank.

"I first got acquainted with the New York game about four years ago," said Coleman. "At that time I met a man in a hotel on Washington street, Boston, named Frank Draper. He and I became very good friends and he told me of a faro game in New York which could be broken through an employee who was willing to help carry out a winning combination. At that time I had \$35,000 of my own money, which I was willing to risk. I had not taken a dollar of the bank's money to speculate and the money I had was legitimate earnings."

"I went to New York with this man and he introduced me to a last name I do not know his last name nor have I ever heard of. Jack dealt in a New York bank, and the scheme was for us to play our money and Jack would see that we won."

"I made several visits to this bank where Jack dealt with Draper and I always lost. They would turn a card or two each time and show me if I had only enough money to play a little longer I would have won."

"I kept this up until I lost the \$35,000. I do not remember the street in New York where the gambling house was located, for I was bewildered, but it was north of Fifth street."

"When I had lost the last dollar of my own money I told the Boston man that I had no more money. I told him I was employed in a bank and I might possibly get some money there, but I thought I had better give up gambling."

"He told me, 'No, we didn't have any more money. He said I had better not take any of the bank's money; that if I had none of my own I had better not gamble. I had nothing to do with the faro game after that until last May."

"In the meantime I met Draper, the man with whom I first went to New York, at a Boston hotel and kept up an acquaintance. I asked him if there was anything doing in New York, and he said there was not. Gov. Hughes, he told me, had put the lid down, had stopped betting at the racetracks, had closed the poolrooms and had scared the gamblers."

"About two years ago I met 'Jack' in Boston, and he introduced me to 'Big Bill' Kellier. We met on Boston Common. It was in June. Jack and Kellier gave me to understand that they were looking for a fellow to break the faro bank. They pretended to be in league with some one, so we didn't have any rehearsals. Perhaps we'd have won now and then if we had. Jack told me Kellier would put up an equal amount with me to play the bank and I agreed."

"Kellier and I became friends right away. I liked him and I see now that he had a great influence over me from the start. He and I went over together and he told me of the large amount of money he was making by winning from a faro bank in New York. He always had plenty of money and he told me that he was in a game in which he could not lose."

"He said that he went over to New York once or twice a week with \$2,500 and he always doubled his money. I told him that I had some money that I would like to risk on such a sure thing, and he said he would give me the same chance he had. He said he would put my money in with him and divide the winnings."

"I got \$2,500 from the bank by drawing a check and collecting on it and went with him to New York. It was understood that he was to put up an equal sum. We stopped at a hotel and there I gave him my \$2,500 to play. He went away and in a few hours he returned and said we had been cleaned out. He had lost his money and mine, but he said the combination was all right, that we would have won only something had gone wrong. We would be sure to win next time, he said."

"A few days later I got \$2,500 more and went to New York with him again. He went out to play, came back broke and we returned to Boston."

"This happened about twice a week. I used to leave Cambridge saying I was going to New York on business, when the fact was I went with my faro friend to play the game. I rarely had more than \$5,000 and generally it was \$2,500. It was the same story every time—he lost. I had confidence in him and he always said he had lost as much as I."

"I went to New York with this man I should say fifty times, twice a week all last summer and fall and into the winter. He never won once, but I did not doubt his word. I never went to the place with him. I always stayed in the hotel waiting for him."

"How much did you lose with Kellier?" asked Capt. Hurley. "As near as you can place it on a rough guess."

"On faro? Are you trying to figure it out for other things?" asked Coleman.

"Did you?"

"No, I couldn't have spent it for other things."

THREE YEARS IN THE ARCTIC

RASMUSSEN'S PLANS FOR HIS LONG EXILE.

His Chief Purpose Is to Study the Eskimo, of Whom His Mother Was One, to Learn if Possible, Where They Originated—To Visit Unknown Lands.

Knud Rasmussen, the Danish explorer, and one-time partisan of Dr. Cook, has announced his programme for a three years exile in the barren lands within the Arctic circle, which he shall devote to the study of his ancestors. Rasmussen is perhaps the only educated white man who needs go to Eskimo land to learn something about his forebears. His mother was a full blooded Eskimo and not only is Rasmussen proud of it, but he feels that by his kinship with the Eskimos his mission is that of adding to the world's knowledge of the scattered northern peoples.

According to the announcement which Rasmussen has made through the current number of the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society of London, the Danish Ethnographic Expedition to the Central Eskimos, which he is to head and which is to receive the support of the Danish Government, will leave Copenhagen some time during the summer of 1911 in a ship of the type of the Gjøra, which threaded a northwest passage in Amundsen's expedition several years ago. Besides the crew the ship will carry a geologist and a physician who will also be an expert in botany and zoology. Provision will also be made to have ship's officers, who are able to do cartographical and meteorological work, for it is Rasmussen's plan to strike into fields north of the continent of America which have either never been visited or only casually explored.

The great aim of this Danish-Eskimo explorer and scientist is to trace the migration of the Greenland Eskimo from their supposed original home somewhere about the northern shores of the American continent. Heretofore scientists who have made studies of the Eskimo have always gone just so far in their researches into the history and ethnology of the strange nomads of the North and then have found themselves up against a blank wall of mystery—the mystery of the peoples' origin. The Greenland Eskimo, especially those in the Smith Sound region from which Peary and Cook drew their ideas in polar work, seem to be particularly barren of folk tales or of tradition which might throw light upon their origin. Ethnologists have guessed that there was some bond between the Eskimos of Alaska and those of Greenland, but there has been a guess unsupported by evidence. Rasmussen hopes to find such evidence and to fix if he can the original starting point of all the Eskimo migrations.

In pursuance of this scheme he intends to drive his ship through Hudson Strait after having first made a call at Danish West Greenland for sledges and fur supplies. By way of Fox Basin he plans to find a winter quarters in the Fury and Hecla straits, which separate Melville Peninsula from Cockburn Island at about the eighty-fifth parallel of longitude. With his base here he plans to spend the first winter out in sledge journeys in and around the northwestern shoulder of Baffin Land.

"The inhabitants of northwestern Baffin Land are very little known," says Rasmussen. "They have never been subjected to a thorough ethnographical study. Most of the most unknown of the Eskimo people, though this district must naturally be looked upon as the very thoroughfare from the American continent to Greenland."

After the first winter in the Arctic Rasmussen plans to break from the ice as soon as spring comes and go south in the Chesterfield, which he will take on a slender finger of salt water that points westward from Hudson Bay at about 55 latitude into a cluster of lakes in the barren grounds and the theatre for Rasmussen's activity during the following fall and winter. Here is the country where the Eskimo and the Indian tribes, known generally as the Montagnais and the Esquimaux, have lived and hitherto contested frontier. The barren grounds Eskimos are as little known as the Baffinlanders except to the fugitive traders who risk their ships in the Hudson Bay ice during the brief summer months of free water. By sledge parties Rasmussen hopes to find these barren land tribes and by having to procure from them ethnological specimens which later he will correlate with those obtained from the rest of Rasmussen's exile will be spent, according to his plans, in winter trips through the maze of islands that fringe the northern rim of the continent as far as Coronation Gulf, which lies between the 105th and 135th meridians, to the Arctic circle. This is a country which is absolutely desolate and uninhabited by white men, save on such expeditions of discovery as that planned by Rasmussen's expedition. Eskimo or other tribes of the nomads live within the stretch from Coronation Gulf to Melville Peninsula nobody knows. Here is an entirely new field of discovery. Rasmussen expects that he will live with some of these Eskimos almost constantly, taking sledge trips with them into the interior barren lands and studying their problems of life and tribal customs.

Rasmussen believes that the seat of Eskimo culture lies somewhere in the barren grounds between the Chesterfield Inlet country and Coronation Gulf, and this vast tract represents the original home of the peoples of the North. He says that the fishing methods of the inland Eskimo have been modified and altered to tide-water conditions and have become the common methods of seal hunting from the sea ice. Can he but become intimate with the customs and if possible the traditions of the inland Eskimos of North America he believes that he can determine pretty closely the region of their origin.

Among the Greenland Polar Eskimos of Smith Sound, says Rasmussen, "I have been so lucky as to meet a number of families who must be looked upon as being the last immigrants from the American land districts, and through their conversation with these immigrants I have not been able to learn where exactly they had their native country, among other things because the men who made and directed the voyage are dead, while those who are now alive only took part in it as small children. I look upon it as all but settled that the country from where they immigrated must be sought about the northwestern interior of Baffin Land; that is to say, in the sea inland by the Hecla straits, in which two territories the population along inland routes which are still unknown to us seem to have been in close communication with one another."

Mr. John French to Visit Canadian Troops. KINROSS, Ont., March 26.—Gen. Sir John French will sail from Liverpool for Canada on May 13. Though his visit will be of a private nature he will inspect as far as possible the militia forces of the Dominion and his remarks thereon will be of great value to the Minister of Militia. As many troops as possible will be at Petawawa Camp.

Because of Judge's Interposition and Prosecutor's Excessive Zeal. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has ordered a new trial in the case of William Springer, sentenced to eight years in Sing Sing after conviction for stealing a diamond ring and \$20 in money from the black platform of a street car. Justice Scott, who wrote the decision, said that General Sessions Judge O'Sullivan elicited testimony from the policeman who arrested Springer that Springer had told him he had been arrested before after Assistant District Attorney Manley had withdrawn the question. Judge O'Sullivan ordered the jury to disregard the testimony, but Justice Scott says it is difficult to obliterate such testimony from the minds of the jurors.

Justice Scott also says that Assistant District Attorney Frederick J. Smith made covert allusions to Springer's failure to take the witness stand in his defence.

POCKETPICKING CASE UPSET. Because of Judge's Interposition and Prosecutor's Excessive Zeal. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has ordered a new trial in the case of William Springer, sentenced to eight years in Sing Sing after conviction for stealing a diamond ring and \$20 in money from the black platform of a street car. Justice Scott, who wrote the decision, said that General Sessions Judge O'Sullivan elicited testimony from the policeman who arrested Springer that Springer had told him he had been arrested before after Assistant District Attorney Manley had withdrawn the question. Judge O'Sullivan ordered the jury to disregard the testimony, but Justice Scott says it is difficult to obliterate such testimony from the minds of the jurors.

Justice Scott also says that Assistant District Attorney Frederick J. Smith made covert allusions to Springer's failure to take the witness stand in his defence.

POCKETPICKING CASE UPSET. Because of Judge's Interposition and Prosecutor's Excessive Zeal. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has ordered a new trial in the case of William Springer, sentenced to eight years in Sing Sing after conviction for stealing a diamond ring and \$20 in money from the black platform of a street car. Justice Scott, who wrote the decision, said that General Sessions Judge O'Sullivan elicited testimony from the policeman who arrested Springer that Springer had told him he had been arrested before after Assistant District Attorney Manley had withdrawn the question. Judge O'Sullivan ordered the jury to disregard the testimony, but Justice Scott says it is difficult to obliterate such testimony from the minds of the jurors.

Justice Scott also says that Assistant District Attorney Frederick J. Smith made covert allusions to Springer's failure to take the witness stand in his defence.

POCKETPICKING CASE UPSET. Because of Judge's Interposition and Prosecutor's Excessive Zeal. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has ordered a new trial in the case of William Springer, sentenced to eight years in Sing Sing after conviction for stealing a diamond ring and \$20 in money from the black platform of a street car. Justice Scott, who wrote the decision, said that General Sessions Judge O'Sullivan elicited testimony from the policeman who arrested Springer that Springer had told him he had been arrested before after Assistant District Attorney Manley had withdrawn the question. Judge O'Sullivan ordered the jury to disregard the testimony, but Justice Scott says it is difficult to obliterate such testimony from the minds of the jurors.

Justice Scott also says that Assistant District Attorney Frederick J. Smith made covert allusions to Springer's failure to take the witness stand in his defence.

POCKETPICKING CASE UPSET. Because of Judge's Interposition and Prosecutor's Excessive Zeal. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has ordered a new trial in the case of William Springer, sentenced to eight years in Sing Sing after conviction for stealing a diamond ring and \$20 in money from the black platform of a street car. Justice Scott, who wrote the decision, said that General Sessions Judge O'Sullivan elicited testimony from the policeman who arrested Springer that Springer had told him he had been arrested before after Assistant District Attorney Manley had withdrawn the question. Judge O'Sullivan ordered the jury to disregard the testimony, but Justice Scott says it is difficult to obliterate such testimony from the minds of the jurors.

Justice Scott also says that Assistant District Attorney Frederick J. Smith made covert allusions to Springer's failure to take the witness stand in his defence.

THREE YEARS IN THE ARCTIC

RASMUSSEN'S PLANS FOR HIS LONG EXILE.

His Chief Purpose Is to Study the Eskimo, of Whom His Mother Was One, to Learn if Possible, Where They Originated—To Visit Unknown Lands.

Knud Rasmussen, the Danish explorer, and one-time partisan of Dr. Cook, has announced his programme for a three years exile in the barren lands within the Arctic circle, which he shall devote to the study of his ancestors. Rasmussen is perhaps the only educated white man who needs go to Eskimo land to learn something about his forebears. His mother was a full blooded Eskimo and not only is Rasmussen proud of it, but he feels that by his kinship with the Eskimos his mission is that of adding to the world's knowledge of the scattered northern peoples.

According to the announcement which Rasmussen has made through the current number of the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society of London, the Danish Ethnographic Expedition to the Central Eskimos, which he is to head and which is to receive the support of the Danish Government, will leave Copenhagen some time during the summer of 1911 in a ship of the type of the Gjøra, which threaded a northwest passage in Amundsen's expedition several years ago. Besides the crew the ship will carry a geologist and a physician who will also be an expert in botany and zoology. Provision will also be made to have ship's officers, who are able to do cartographical and meteorological work, for it is Rasmussen's plan to strike into fields north of the continent of America which have either never been visited or only casually explored.

The great aim of this Danish-Eskimo explorer and scientist is to trace the migration of the Greenland Eskimo from their supposed original home somewhere about the northern shores of the American continent. Heretofore scientists who have made studies of the Eskimo have always gone just so far in their researches into the history and ethnology of the strange nomads of the North and then have found themselves up against a blank wall of mystery—the mystery of the peoples' origin. The Greenland Eskimo, especially those in the Smith Sound region from which Peary and Cook drew their ideas in polar work, seem to be particularly barren of folk tales or of tradition which might throw light upon their origin. Ethnologists have guessed that there was some bond between the Eskimos of Alaska and those of Greenland, but there has been a guess unsupported by evidence. Rasmussen hopes to find such evidence and to fix if he can the original starting point of all the Eskimo migrations.

In pursuance of this scheme he intends to drive his ship through Hudson Strait after having first made a call at Danish West Greenland for sledges and fur supplies. By way of Fox Basin he plans to find a winter quarters in the Fury and Hecla straits, which separate Melville Peninsula from Cockburn Island at about the eighty-fifth parallel of longitude. With his base here he plans to spend the first winter out in sledge journeys in and around the northwestern shoulder of Baffin Land.

"The inhabitants of northwestern Baffin Land are very little known," says Rasmussen. "They have never been subjected to a thorough ethnographical study. Most of the most unknown of the Eskimo people, though this district must naturally be looked upon as the very thoroughfare from the American continent to Greenland."

After the first winter in the Arctic Rasmussen plans to break from the ice as soon as spring comes and go south in the Chesterfield, which he will take on a slender finger of salt water that points westward from Hudson Bay at about 55 latitude into a cluster of lakes in the barren grounds and the theatre for Rasmussen's activity during the following fall and winter. Here is the country where the Eskimo and the Indian tribes, known generally as the Montagnais and the Esquimaux, have lived and hitherto contested frontier. The barren grounds Eskimos are as little known as the Baffinlanders except to the fugitive traders who risk their ships in the Hudson Bay ice during the brief summer months of free water. By sledge parties Rasmussen hopes to find these barren land tribes and by having to procure from them ethnological specimens which later he will correlate with those obtained from the rest of Rasmussen's exile will be spent, according to his plans, in winter trips through the maze of islands that fringe the northern rim of the continent as far as Coronation Gulf, which lies between the 105th and 135th meridians, to the Arctic circle. This is a country which is absolutely desolate and uninhabited by white men, save on such expeditions of discovery as that planned by Rasmussen's expedition. Eskimo or other tribes of the nomads live within the stretch from Coronation Gulf to Melville Peninsula nobody knows. Here is an entirely new field of discovery. Rasmussen expects that he will live with some of these Eskimos almost constantly, taking sledge trips with them into the interior barren lands and studying their problems of life and tribal customs.

Rasmussen believes that the seat of Eskimo culture lies somewhere in the barren grounds between the Chesterfield Inlet country and Coronation Gulf, and this vast tract represents the original home of the peoples of the North. He says that the fishing methods of the inland Eskimo have been modified and altered to tide-water conditions and have become the common methods of seal hunting from the sea ice. Can he but become intimate with the customs and if possible the traditions of the inland Eskimos of North America he believes that he can determine pretty closely the region of their origin.

Among the Greenland Polar Eskimos of Smith Sound, says Rasmussen, "I have been so lucky as to meet a number of families who must be looked upon as being the last immigrants from the American land districts, and through their conversation with these immigrants I have not been able to learn where exactly they had their native country, among other things because the men who made and directed the voyage are dead, while those who are now alive only took part in it as small children. I look upon it as all but settled that the country from where they immigrated must be sought about the northwestern interior of Baffin Land; that is to say, in the sea inland by the Hecla straits, in which two territories the population along inland routes which are still unknown to us seem to have been in close communication with one another."

Mr. John French to Visit Canadian Troops. KINROSS, Ont., March 26.—Gen. Sir John French will sail from Liverpool for Canada on May 13. Though his visit will be of a private nature he will inspect as far as possible the militia forces of the Dominion and his remarks thereon will be of great value to the Minister of Militia. As many troops as possible will be at Petawawa Camp.

Because of Judge's Interposition and Prosecutor's Excessive Zeal. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has ordered a new trial in the case of William Springer, sentenced to eight years in Sing Sing after conviction for stealing a diamond ring and \$20 in money from the black platform of a street car. Justice Scott, who wrote the decision, said that General Sessions Judge O'Sullivan elicited testimony from the policeman who arrested Springer that Springer had told him he had been arrested before after Assistant District Attorney Manley had withdrawn the question. Judge O'Sullivan ordered the jury to disregard the testimony, but Justice Scott says it is difficult to obliterate such testimony from the minds of the jurors.

Justice Scott also says that Assistant District Attorney Frederick J. Smith made covert allusions to Springer's failure to take the witness stand in his defence.

POCKETPICKING CASE UPSET. Because of Judge's Interposition and Prosecutor's Excessive Zeal. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has ordered a new trial in the case of William Springer, sentenced to eight years in Sing Sing after conviction for stealing a diamond ring and \$20 in money from the black platform of a street car. Justice Scott, who wrote the decision, said that General Sessions Judge O'Sullivan elicited testimony from the policeman who arrested Springer that Springer had told him he had been arrested before after Assistant District Attorney Manley had withdrawn the question. Judge O'Sullivan ordered the jury to disregard the testimony, but Justice Scott says it is difficult to obliterate such testimony from the minds of the jurors.

Justice Scott also says that Assistant District Attorney Frederick J. Smith made covert allusions to Springer's failure to take the witness stand in his defence.

POCKETPICKING CASE UPSET. Because of Judge's Interposition and Prosecutor's Excessive Zeal. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has ordered a new trial in the case of William Springer, sentenced to eight years in Sing Sing after conviction for stealing a diamond ring and \$20 in money from the black platform of a street car. Justice Scott, who wrote the decision, said that General Sessions Judge O'Sullivan elicited testimony from the policeman who arrested Springer that Springer had told him he had been arrested before after Assistant District Attorney Manley had withdrawn the question. Judge O'Sullivan ordered the jury to disregard the testimony, but Justice Scott says it is difficult to obliterate such testimony from the minds of the jurors.

Justice Scott also says that Assistant District Attorney Frederick J. Smith made covert allusions to Springer's failure to take the witness stand in his defence.

POCKETPICKING CASE UPSET. Because of Judge's Interposition and Prosecutor's Excessive Zeal. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has ordered a new trial in the case of William Springer, sentenced to eight years in Sing Sing after conviction for stealing a diamond ring and \$20 in money from the black platform of a street car. Justice Scott, who wrote the decision, said that General Sessions Judge O'Sullivan elicited testimony from the policeman who arrested Springer that Springer had told him he had been arrested before after Assistant District Attorney Manley had withdrawn the question. Judge O'Sullivan ordered the jury to disregard the testimony, but Justice Scott says it is difficult to obliterate such testimony from the minds of the jurors.

Justice Scott also says that Assistant District Attorney Frederick J. Smith made covert allusions to Springer's failure to take the witness stand in his defence.

POCKETPICKING CASE UPSET. Because of Judge's Interposition and Prosecutor's Excessive Zeal. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has ordered a new trial in the case of William Springer, sentenced to eight years in Sing Sing after conviction for stealing a diamond ring and \$20 in money from the black platform of a street car. Justice Scott, who wrote the decision, said that General Sessions Judge O'Sullivan elicited testimony from the policeman who arrested Springer that Springer had told him he had been arrested before after Assistant District Attorney Manley had withdrawn the question. Judge O'Sullivan ordered the jury to disregard the testimony, but Justice Scott says it is difficult to obliterate such testimony from the minds of the jurors.

Justice Scott also says that Assistant District Attorney Frederick J. Smith made covert allusions to Springer's failure to take the witness stand in his defence.

THREE YEARS IN THE ARCTIC

RASMUSSEN'S PLANS FOR HIS LONG EXILE.

His Chief Purpose Is to Study the Eskimo, of Whom His Mother Was One, to Learn if Possible, Where They Originated—To Visit Unknown Lands.

Knud Rasmussen, the Danish explorer, and one-time partisan of Dr. Cook, has announced his programme for a three years exile in the barren lands within the Arctic circle, which he shall devote to the study of his ancestors. Rasmussen is perhaps the only educated white man who needs go to Eskimo land to learn something about his forebears. His mother was a full blooded Eskimo and not only is Rasmussen proud of it, but he feels that by his kinship with the Eskimos his mission is that of adding to the world's knowledge of the scattered northern peoples.

According to the announcement which Rasmussen has made through the current number of the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society of London, the Danish Ethnographic Expedition to the Central Eskimos, which he is to head and which is to receive the support of the Danish Government, will leave Copenhagen some time during the summer of 1911 in a ship of the type of the Gjøra, which threaded a northwest passage in Amundsen's expedition several years ago. Besides the crew the ship will carry a geologist and a physician who will also be an expert in botany and zoology. Provision will also be made to have ship's officers, who are able to do cartographical and meteorological work, for it is Rasmussen's plan to strike into fields north of the continent of America which have either never been visited or only casually explored.

The great aim of this Danish-Eskimo explorer and scientist is to trace the migration of the Greenland Eskimo from their supposed original home somewhere about the northern shores of the American continent. Heretofore scientists who have made studies of the Eskimo have always gone just so far in their researches into the history and ethnology of the strange nomads of the North and then have found themselves up against a blank wall of mystery—the mystery of the peoples' origin. The Greenland Eskimo, especially those in the Smith Sound region from which Peary and Cook drew their ideas in polar work, seem to be particularly barren of folk tales or of tradition which might throw light upon their origin. Ethnologists have guessed that there was some bond between the Eskimos of Alaska and those of Greenland, but there has been a guess unsupported by evidence. Rasmussen hopes to find such evidence and to fix if he can the original starting point of all the Eskimo migrations.

In pursuance of this scheme he intends to drive his ship through Hudson Strait after having first made a call at Danish West Greenland for sledges and fur supplies. By way of Fox Basin he plans to find a winter quarters in the Fury and Hecla straits, which separate Melville Peninsula from Cockburn Island at about the eighty-fifth parallel of longitude. With his base here he plans to spend the first winter out in sledge journeys in and around the northwestern shoulder of Baffin Land.

"The inhabitants of northwestern Baffin Land are very little known," says Rasmussen. "They have never been subjected to a thorough ethnographical study. Most of the most unknown of the Eskimo people, though this district must naturally be looked upon as the very thoroughfare from the American continent to Greenland."

After the first winter in the Arctic Rasmussen plans to break from the ice as soon as spring comes and go south in the Chesterfield, which he will take on a slender finger of salt water that points westward from Hudson Bay at about 55 latitude into a cluster of lakes in the barren grounds and the theatre for Rasmussen's activity during the following fall and winter. Here is the country where the Eskimo and the Indian tribes, known generally as the Montagnais and the Esquimaux, have lived and hitherto contested frontier. The barren grounds Eskimos are as little known as the Baffinlanders except to the fugitive traders who risk their ships in the Hudson Bay ice during the brief summer months of free water. By sledge parties Rasmussen hopes to find these barren land tribes and by having to procure from them ethnological specimens which later he will correlate with those obtained from the rest of Rasmussen's exile will be spent, according to his plans, in winter trips through the maze of islands that fringe the northern rim of the continent as far as Coronation Gulf, which lies between the 105th and 135th meridians, to the Arctic circle. This is a country which is absolutely desolate and uninhabited by white men, save on such expeditions of discovery as that planned by Rasmussen's expedition. Eskimo or other tribes of the nomads live within the stretch from Coronation Gulf to Melville Peninsula nobody knows. Here is an entirely new field of discovery. Rasmussen expects that he will live with some of these Eskimos almost constantly, taking sledge trips with them into the interior barren lands and studying their problems of life and tribal customs.

Rasmussen believes that the seat of Eskimo culture lies somewhere in the barren grounds between the Chesterfield Inlet country and Coronation Gulf, and this vast tract represents the original home of the peoples of the North. He says that the fishing methods of the inland Eskimo have been modified and altered to tide-water conditions and have become the common methods of seal hunting from the sea ice. Can he but become intimate with the customs and if possible the traditions of the inland Eskimos of North America he believes that he can determine pretty closely the region of their origin.

Among the Greenland Polar Eskimos of Smith Sound, says Rasmussen, "I have been so lucky as to meet a number of families who must be looked upon as being the last immigrants from the American land districts, and through their conversation with these immigrants I have not been able to learn where exactly they had their native country, among other things because the men who made and directed the voyage are dead, while those who are now alive only took part in it as small children. I look upon it as all but settled that the country from where they immigrated must be sought about the northwestern interior of Baffin Land; that is to say, in the sea inland by the Hecla straits, in which two territories the population along inland routes which are still unknown to us seem to have been in close communication with one another."

Mr. John French to Visit Canadian Troops. KINROSS, Ont., March 26.—Gen. Sir John French will sail from Liverpool for Canada on May 13. Though his visit will be of a private nature he will inspect as far as possible the militia forces of the Dominion and his remarks thereon will be of great value to the Minister of Militia. As many troops as possible will be at Petawawa Camp.

Because of Judge's Interposition and Prosecutor's Excessive Zeal. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has ordered a new trial in the case of William Springer, sentenced to eight years in Sing Sing after conviction for stealing a diamond ring and \$20 in money from the black platform of a street car. Justice Scott, who wrote the decision, said that General Sessions Judge O'Sullivan elicited testimony from the policeman who arrested Springer that Springer had told him he had been arrested before after Assistant District Attorney Manley had withdrawn the question. Judge O'Sullivan ordered the jury to disregard the testimony, but Justice Scott says it is difficult to obliterate such testimony from the minds of the jurors.

Justice Scott also says that Assistant District Attorney Frederick J. Smith made covert allusions to Springer's failure to take the witness stand in his defence.

POCKETPICKING CASE UPSET. Because of Judge's Interposition and Prosecutor's Excessive Zeal. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has ordered a new trial in the case of William Springer, sentenced to eight years in Sing Sing after conviction for stealing a diamond ring and \$20 in money from the black platform of a street car. Justice Scott, who wrote the decision, said that General Sessions Judge O'Sullivan elicited testimony from the policeman who arrested Springer that Springer had told him he had been arrested before after Assistant District Attorney Manley had withdrawn the question. Judge O'Sullivan ordered the jury to disregard the testimony, but Justice Scott says it is difficult to obliterate such testimony from the minds of the jurors.

Justice Scott also says that Assistant District Attorney Frederick J. Smith made covert allusions to Springer's failure to take the witness stand in his defence.

POCKETPICKING CASE UPSET. Because of Judge's Interposition and Prosecutor's Excessive Zeal. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has ordered a new trial in the case of William Springer, sentenced to eight years in Sing Sing after conviction for stealing a diamond ring and \$20 in money from the black platform of a street car. Justice Scott, who wrote the decision, said that General Sessions Judge O'Sullivan elicited testimony from the policeman who arrested Springer that Springer had told him he had been arrested before after Assistant District Attorney Manley had withdrawn the question. Judge O'Sullivan ordered the jury to disregard the testimony, but Justice Scott says it is difficult to obliterate such testimony from the minds of the jurors.

Justice Scott also says that Assistant District Attorney Frederick J. Smith made covert allusions to Springer's failure to take the witness stand in his defence.

POCKETPICKING CASE UPSET. Because of Judge's Interposition and Prosecutor's Excessive Zeal. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has ordered a new trial in the case of William Springer, sentenced to eight years in Sing Sing after conviction for stealing a diamond ring and \$20 in money from the black platform of a street car. Justice Scott, who wrote the decision, said that General Sessions Judge O'Sullivan elicited testimony from the policeman who arrested Springer that Springer had told him he had been arrested before after Assistant District Attorney Manley had withdrawn the question. Judge O'Sullivan ordered the jury to disregard the testimony, but Justice Scott says it is difficult to obliterate such testimony from the minds of the jurors.

Justice Scott also says that Assistant District Attorney Frederick J. Smith made covert allusions to Springer's failure to take the witness stand in his defence.

POCKETPICKING CASE UPSET. Because of Judge's Interposition and Prosecutor's Excessive Zeal. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has ordered a new trial in the case of William Springer, sentenced to eight years in Sing Sing after conviction for stealing a diamond ring and \$20 in money from the black platform of a street car. Justice Scott, who wrote the decision, said that General Sessions Judge O'Sullivan elicited testimony from the policeman who arrested Springer that Springer had told him he had been arrested before after Assistant District Attorney Manley had withdrawn the question. Judge O'Sullivan ordered the jury to disregard the testimony, but Justice Scott says it is difficult to obliterate such testimony from the minds of the jurors.

Justice Scott also says that Assistant District Attorney Frederick J. Smith made covert allusions to Springer's failure to take the witness stand in his defence.

Stern Brothers

are showing On the Second Floor

Later Importations of

Paris Model Hats

from Reboux, Georgette, Marie, Guy, Etc., for Carriage and Evening Wear.

Smart Street and Semi-Dress Hats

Automobile Bonnets and Veils

Also a choice selection of

Misses' and Children's Imported Hats

Uphol